ledged something else, which was not "mere bulk and mechanism, but life and self activity, that is, immaterial or incorporeal substance; the head and summity whereof, is the Deity distinct from the world. So that there have been two sorts of Ato-inists in the world, the one Atheistical, the other Religious. The first and most ancient Atomists holding incorporeal substance, used that physiology in a way of subordination to theology and me-. tapfaysics. The other, allowing no other substance but body, made senseless atoms and figures, without any mind and understanding (i. e. without any God) to be the original of all things ; which latter is that, that was vulgarly known by the name of Atoinical philosophy, of which De-mocritus and Leucippus were the source.

xix. It hath been indeed of late confidently asserted by some, that never any of the ancient philosophers dreamed of any such thing as incorpo-real substance; and therefore they would bear men in hand, that it was nothing but an upstart and new-fangled invention of some bigotical religionists ; the falsity whereof, we shall here briefly make to appear. For though there have been doubtless, in all ages, such as have disbelieved the existence of any thing but what was sensible, vvhom Plato* describes after this manner; oi&ara-

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TOVTQ ovSsv ro TfctfaTTctv I ati* That would contend, that whatsoever they could not feel or grasp with their hands, was altogether nothing ;—yet this opinion was professedly opposed by the best of the ancient philosophers, and condemned for a piece of sottishness and stupidity. 'Wherefore, the same

[a] In Sophist a, p, 160*